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Chapter I: General Provisions

Article 1: This law is drafted on the basis of the Constitution so as to preserve social public security order; to ensure public safety; to protect the lawful rights and interests of citizens, legal persons, and other organizations; and to regulate and ensure that public security organs and their people's police lawfully perform their public security administration duties.

Article 2: Public security administration is to uphold the leadership of the Communist Party of China and persist in comprehensive governance.

People's governments at all levels shall strengthen comprehensive management of social public security and take effective measures to prevent and resolve social contradictions and disputes, promote social harmony, and maintain social stability.

Article 3: Those who disturb public order, endanger public safety, infringe on personal and property rights, or impede social administration, are harmful to society, and constitute a crime according to the provisions of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, are to be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with law; where such acts are not serious enough for criminal punishment, the public security organs shall impose public security administration punishments in accordance with this Law.

Article 4: The provisions of this Law are applicable to the procedures for public security administrative punishments; and where this law makes no provisions, the relevant provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Administrative Punishments and the People's Republic of China Law on Administrative Compulsion are applicable.

Article 5: This Law applies to violations of public security administration within the territory of the People's Republic of China, except as specially provided for by other laws.

This Law applies to violations of public security administration committed aboard ships or aircraft of the People's Republic of China, except where specially provided for by other laws.

This law applies where, in accordance with international treaties it has concluded or acceded to, the People's Republic of China exercises jurisdiction over public security administration violations that occur aboard foreign ships and aircraft.

Article 6: Public security administration punishments must be based on facts and correspond to the facts, nature, and circumstances of the violation of public security administration and the extent of harm done to society.

Public security administration punishments shall be implemented openly and justly, respecting and protecting human rights, and protecting the citizens' dignity.

The handling of public security administration cases shall adhere to the principle of combining education with punishment, fully explain the law and reasoning, and educate citizens, legal persons, or other organizations to conscientiously abide by the law.

Article 7: The department of public security under the State Council is responsible for public security administration throughout the country. Public security organs of all levels of local people's governments at the county level or above are responsible for efforts on public security administration within that administrative region.

The jurisdiction of public security administration cases is to be determined by the State Council Public Security Department.

Article 8: Where violations of public security administration cause harm to others, then, in addition to public security administration punishments given in accordance with this law, the perpetrators or their guardians shall also bear civil liability in accordance with law .

Where the conduct violating public security administration constitutes a crime, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law; public security administration punishments must not be substituted for criminal penalties.

Article 9: Where civil disputes give rise to violations of public security administration such as brawling and damaging or destroying others' property, where the circumstances are relatively minor, the public security organs may handle them through mediation.

The facts shall be ascertained, and the principles of legality, fairness, voluntariness, and timeliness shall be followed, in the mediation of public security cases, emphasizing education and counseling and urging resolution of conflicts and disputes.

Where the parties reach an agreement through mediation by the public security organs, no punishments are to be imposed. Where no agreement is reached through mediation, or where an agreement is reached but not performed on, the public security organs shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, address the violation of public security administration, and inform the parties concerned that they may, lawfully bring a civil action before a people's court regarding the civil disputes.

In public security cases that fall within the scope for mediation provided in the first paragraph, where, before the public security organs make a punishment decision, the parties settle on their own or reach an agreement through mediation by a people's

mediation committee and fulfill the agreement, and apply in writing for recognition by the public security organs, punishments are not to be given.

Chapter II: Types and Application of Penalties

Article 10: Public security administration punishments include the following types:

- (1) Warnings;
- (2) Fines;
- (3) Administrative detention;
- (4) Cancellation of permits issued by the public security organs.

Foreigners who violate public security administration may additionally be required to leave the country within a set time or be deported.

Article 11: Contraband seized in dealing with cases of public security such as drugs and pornographic items, gambling devices, money for gambling, devices used for ingesting or injecting drugs, and the instruments owned and directly used by the persons in their conduct violating public security administration shall be taken and disposed of in accordance with relevant regulations.

The assets obtained through violations of public security administration are to be recovered and returned to the victims; and where there are no victims, they shall be registered and sold by auction or disposed of according to the relevant State regulations, and all the proceeds therefrom shall be handed over to the State Treasury.

Article 12: Where persons who are already 14 but not yet 18 years old violate public security administration, they shall be given a mitigated or commuted punishment; and where persons who are not yet 14 years old violate public security administration, they are not punished, but their guardians shall be instructed to more strictly control them.

Article 13: Mentally ill persons and persons with intellectual disabilities who violate the administration of public security when they are unable to recognize or control their own conduct are not given punishments, but their guardians shall be ordered to strengthen their care, management, and treatment. Where an intermittently mentally ill person violates public security administration while in a normal mental state, they shall be given punishment. Where a mentally ill person or person with an intellectual disability has not fully lost their ability to recognize or control their own conduct violates the administration of public security, they shall be given a punishment, but it may be mitigated or commuted.

Article 14: Where blind persons, or persons who are both deaf and mute, violate public security administration, punishment may be mitigated, commuted, or not given.

Article 15: Where intoxicated persons violate public security administration, they shall be given punishments.

Where intoxicated persons in a drunken state are a danger to themselves, threaten others' security in their persons or property, or threaten public safety; protective measures shall be taken to restrain them until they are sober.

Article 16: Where a person commits two or more violations of the administration of public security, decisions are to be made separately, but punishments are to be enforced together. Where administrative detention punishments are concurrently enforced, the maximum term of such detention is not to exceed 20 days.

Article 17: Where there is a joint violation of public security administration, the perpetrators are to be punished separately, based on the role they played in the violation.

Where persons instigate, coerce, or lure others to violate public security administration, they shall be punished in accordance with the act they instigated, coerced or lured others to do.

Article 18: Where a unit violates public security administration, its directly responsible managers, and other directly responsible personnel, are to be punished in accordance with the provisions of this Law. Where other laws or administrative regulations provide that punishments shall be given to a unit for the same act, the unit shall be punished in accordance with those provisions.

Article 19: Where harm is caused by preventive actions that are taken in order to avoid an illegal harm that is being enacted at that moment, it is not a violation of public security administration or subject to punishment; but where the prevention clearly exceeds the extent necessary and causes larger harm, punishment is to be given in accordance with law, but shall be reduced, and where the circumstances are more minor, punishment is not given.

Article 20: In any of the following circumstances, the punishment imposed on those who violate public security administration is to be mitigated, commuted or not imposed:

- (1) The circumstances are slight;
- (2) The consequences of the illegality are actively removed or lessened;
- (3) the victim's forgiveness has been received;
- (4) The act was under the coercion or enticement of others;
- (5) They surrender and truthfully recount their illegal acts to the public security organs;
- (6) They have performed meritorious service.

Article 21: Where the perpetrators of violations of public security administration voluntarily and truthfully recount their own illegal conduct to the public security organs, concede the facts of the violation, and are willing to accept punishment, they may be addressed leniently in accordance with law.

Article 22: In any of the following circumstances, a heavier punishment is to be imposed on those who violate the administration of public security:

- (1) The consequences are more serious;
- (2) They instigate, coerce, or lure others to violate public security administration;
- (3) They seek revenge against the persons reporting the case, accusers, informants, or witnesses;

(4) public security administration punishments were previously received within 1 year.

Article 23: In any of the following circumstances, where violators of public security administration shall be given administrative detention in accordance with provisions of this law, administrative detention is not to be enforced:

- (1) The person is already 14 but not yet 16 years-old;
- (2) The person is already 16 but not yet 18 years-old, and it is their first violation of public security administration;
- (3) The person is 70 years-old or older;
- (4) The person is pregnant or nursing their own infant that is less than one year old.

Where the circumstances are serious or the impact is vile for the violations of public security in items (1) - (3) of the preceding paragraph, or where a perpetrator of items (1) or (3) violates public security administration two or more times in 1 year, the limits in the preceding paragraph do not apply.

Article 24: For minors who were not given punishments in accordance with article 12 of this Law or who did not have administrative detention enforced in accordance with article 23 of this law, the public security organs are to employ corrective education or other such measures in accordance with the PRC Law on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.

Article 25: Where a violation of public security administration is not discovered by the public security organs within six months, punishment is no longer given.

The period of time specified in the preceding paragraph shall be counted from the date the violation of public security administration occurs; and where the violations are continuing or sustained, the time period is counted from the date the violations end.

Chapter III: Acts Violating Public Security Administration and Their Punishment

Section 1: Acts disrupting public order and their penalties

Article 26: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be given a warning or fined up to 500 RMB; where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days and may be concurrently fined up to 1,000 RMB:

- (1) disturbing the order of government organs, public organizations, enterprises, or public institutions, making it impossible to carry out normal work, production, business operations, medical care, teaching or scientific research, but not causing serious losses;
- (2) disturbing the order of bus stations, harbors, ports, airports, malls, parks, exhibition halls, or other public places;
- (3) disturbing the order on public buses, trams, urban light rail, trains, ships, aircraft, or other public transportation;
- (4) illegally blocking or forcibly boarding or holding on to motor vehicles, ships, aircrafts and other means of public transportation, impacting the normal operation of the means of public transportation; or
- (5) disrupting the order of lawfully conducted elections.

Where gathering crowds to carry out the conduct in the preceding paragraph, the principals are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days and may be concurrently fined up to 2,000 RMB.

Article 27: Where there are any of the following acts disrupting the order of testing during a national test that is prescribed by laws or administrative regulations, a fine of between 1 and 5 times the value of the unlawful gains is to be given; where there are no unlawful gains or the unlawful gains are worth less than 1,000 RMB, a fine of between 1,000 and 3,000 RMB is to be given; and where the circumstances are more serious, detention of between 5 and 10 days is to be given:

- (1) Organizing cheating;
- (2) providing instruments or other help to other organizing cheating;
- (3) Where, for the purpose of cheating on a test, others are illegally sold or provided with the questions or answers to a test;
- (4) Taking a test on behalf of others or letting others take the examination on behalf of oneself.

Article 28: Those who commit any of the following acts, disturbing the order of such large-scale crowd activities, such as sporting or cultural events, are to be given warnings or fined up to 500 RMB; where the circumstances are serious, they are to be detained between 5 and 10 days and maybe given a concurrent fine of 1,000 RMB:

- (1) forcibly entering a venue;
- (2) setting off fireworks, firecrackers or other articles in the arena in violation of regulations;
- (3) Displaying insulting slogans, banners, or other items;
- (4) Besieging a referee, athlete, or other personnel;
- (5) Throwing miscellanea into the venue and not heeding orders to stop; or
- (6) other disruptions of the order of large-scale crowd activities.

Where one is detained because they disrupted the order of a sports competition or cultural arts performance activity, a concurrent order may be given that they must not enter a stadium or performance venue to watch that type of competition or performance for 6 months to 1 year; and where they violate the provisions and enter a stadium or performance venue, they are to be forcibly removed from the venue, and may be detained up to 5 days or fined up to 1,000 RMB.

Article 29: Any of the following acts are punished by detention of between 5 and 10 days, and may be concurrently fined up to 1,000 RMB; where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for up to 5 days or fined up to 1,000 RMB:

- (1) intentionally disturbing public order by intentionally spreading rumors, making false reports of dangerous situations, epidemics, disasters, or warnings; or by other means;
- (2) disturbing public order by placement of fake hazardous substances such as fake explosive, toxic, radioactive, corrosive, or contagious substances; or

(3) disturbing public order by criminal acts endangering public safety such as threatening to commit arson, setting off explosions, or placing hazardous substances.

Article 30: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be detained for between five and 10 days or be fined up to 1,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days and may be concurrently fined up to 2,000 RMB:

- (1) Fighting in gangs or arbitrarily hitting people;
- (2) chasing or intercepting others;
- (3) forcibly taking, demanding, or arbitrarily damaging or seizing public or private property;
- (4) Other acts of provocation that disturb others or disrupt social order.

Article 31: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days and may be concurrently fined up to 2,000 RMB; and if the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days and may be concurrently fined up to 1,000 RMB:

- (1) organizing, instigating, coercing, inducing or inciting others to engage in cult, superstitious sect, or secret society activities, or illegal religious activities, or use such groups or superstitious activities to disturb social order and harm the physical health of others;
- (2) disturbing social order and harming the health of others by masquerading under the name of religion or Qigong;
- (3) producing or transmitting items, information, or materials with content promoting cults, superstitious sects and secret societies, the content of articles, information, and materials.

Article 32: Those who violate state provisions by committing any of the following acts are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days; and where the circumstances are serious, they are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days:

- (1) Deliberately interfering with the normal operation of radio operations;
- (2) Causing harmful disruptions to the normal operation of radio stations (sites) and refusing to employ effective measures to eliminate the impact after relevant departments in charge have pointed it out;
- (3) Setting up radio stations (sites) such as radio broadcast stations, communications bases, without permission, or illegally using or occupying radio frequencies and engaging in illegal activities.

Article 33: Those who commit any of the following acts and cause harm are to be detained for up to 5 days; and where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained for between 5 and 15 days:

- (1) Violating State regulations by intruding on computer information systems or other technical means; obtaining the data that is stored, processed or transmitted in computer information systems; or unlawfully controlling computer information systems;

- (2) Violating State regulations by deleting, changing, increasing or interfering with the functions of a computer information system;
- (3) Violating state provisions by deleting, changing, or adding to the data and application programs stored, processed, or transmitted on a computer information system;
- (4) intentionally making or transmitting destructive programs such as computer viruses;
- (5) providing programs or tools that are specialized for use in intrusion and illegal control of computer information systems; or providing programs and tools knowing that others will use them to carry out criminal acts of intrusion or illegal control of computer information systems;

Article 34: Those organizing or leading pyramid sales activities are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days; but where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days.

Those who coerce or entice others to participate in pyramid sales schemes are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days; and where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days.

Article 35: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days or be fined between 1,000 and 3,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days and may be concurrently fined up to 5,000 RMB:

- (1) Causing a negative social impact by intentionally engaging in acts in the venues, or the controlled areas surrounding the venues, for important activities hosted by the state, such as celebrations, memorials, commemorations, or public remembrances, that go against the theme and atmosphere of those events, and not heeding discouragement;
- (2) Engaging in activities that harm environment and atmosphere for commemorating heroes and martyrs at memorial facilities, and not heeding discouragement, or occupying, damaging, or defacing memorial facilities;
- (3) Causing harm to the names, images, reputations, and honor of heroes and martyrs through insult, defamation, or other such means; harming the societal public interest;
- (4) Desecrating or negating the deeds and spirit of heroes and martyrs, or creating, transmitting, or spreading speech or items such as pictures or AV materials that promote or glorify wars or acts of aggression, disrupting the public order;
- (5) Wearing or bearing clothing or symbols that promote or glorify wars or acts of invasion in public places or forcing others to do so, not heeding dissuasion, and causing a negative social impact.

Section 2: Acts endangering public safety and their punishment

Article 36: Those who violate State regulations by manufacturing, buying, selling, storing, transporting, mailing, carrying, using, providing or disposing of hazardous substances such as explosive, toxic, radioactive and corrosive substances or pathogens of infectious diseases shall be detained for between 10 and 15 days; and if the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days.

Article 37: Those who fail to follow provisions in reporting the theft, robbery, or loss of hazardous substances such as explosive, toxic, radioactive and corrosive substances or pathogens of infectious diseases are to be detained for up to five days; and if they intentionally conceal the fact, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days.

Article 38: Those who illegally carry guns, ammunition, crossbows, daggers, and other items that are controlled under state provisions, are to be detained for up to 5 days and may be given a concurrent fine of up to 1,000 RMB; where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be given a warning and a fine of up to 500 RMB.

Those who illegally carry guns, ammunition, crossbows, daggers, and other items that are controlled under state provisions and enter public venues or public transportation are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days and may be given a concurrent fine of up to 1,000 RMB.

Article 39: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days; and where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for up to 5 days:

(1) stealing or destroying oil or gas pipe-line installations, electric power and telecommunications facilities, radio and TV facilities, and water-conservancy, water engineering facilities, and public water supply facilities, highways and their auxiliary facilities, or public facilities such as for hydrological monitoring, hydrographic survey, meteorological monitoring and weather forecast, ecological environmental monitoring, geological monitoring and seismologic monitoring, endangering public safety;

(2) moving or destroying national border stele and markers and other boundary markers and facilities, or markers and facilities of territorial lands and waters;

(3) illegally conducting activities that affect the alignment of the national (frontier) border, or constructing installations that obstruct the management of the national (frontier) borders.

Article 40: Where aviation facilities that are in use are stolen, damaged, or moved without authorization, or where the cockpits of aircraft are forcibly entered; between 10 and 15 days detention is to be given.

Persons who use implements or tools aboard an aircraft that is in use, which might impair the normal function of the navigation system, and do not heed dissuasion, are to be detained for up to 5 days or be fined up to 1,000 RMB.

Where other public transportation vehicle facilities and equipment that are in use are stolen, damaged, or moved without authorization, or where the normal driving of public transportation vehicles is disrupted by means such as grabbing the controls, or grabbing or beating the driver, up to 5 days detention or a fine of 1000 RMB is to be given, and where the circumstances are serious, between 5 and 10 days detention is to be given.

Article 41: Any of the following acts are punished by detention of between 5 and 10 days, and may be concurrently fined up to 1,000 RMB; where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for up to 5 days or fined up to 1,000 RMB:

(1) stealing, destroying or unauthorized moving of facilities, equipment, vehicle parts, or safety markers such as for railways or urban light rail;

- (2) placing obstacles on railway lines or urban light rail tracks, or intentionally throwing things at trains;
- (3) Digging for stone and gravel on railways, urban light rail tracks, and other routes, bridges, tunnels, or culverts;
- (4) privately setting up road junctions or level crossings on railway lines or urban light rail tracks;

Article 42: Entering railways and urban rail transit safety nets without authorization, or walking or sitting on the tracks when a train or urban rail car is nearing, or stealing train or urban rail track, impacting safety is to be given a warning or a fine of up to 500 RMB.

Article 43: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be detained for up to five days or be fined up to 1,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are serious, they are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days and may be concurrently fined up to 1,000 RMB:

- (1) installing or using electrified wire-netting without permission, or installing or using them without complying with safety regulations;
- (2) failing to place covers, fences or warning signs for ditches, wells, ridges and holes when engaging in construction at places where vehicles and pedestrians pass, or intentionally destroying or moving those covers, fences or warning signs;
- (3) stealing or destroying public utilities such as well covers on road surfaces and lighting facilities;
- (4) Putting up airborne items that have lit flames where there is a risk of fire and not heeding dissuasion, in violation of relevant laws and regulations;
- (5) Throwing items off of buildings or from other heights, where there is a risk of harming others' physical safety, public or private property, or public safety.

Article 44: Where the holding sporting or cultural events, or other large-scale public activities, violates state provisions, has a risk of a safety incident occurring, and where, upon the public security organs ordering that corrections be made they refuse or cannot make those corrections, it is to be ordered that the activity be stopped and immediately dispersed; the directly responsible managers and other directly responsible persons are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days and concurrently fined between 1,000 and 3,000 RMB; where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained between 10 and 15 days, and given a fine of between 3,000 and 5,000 RMB, and an order may concurrently be given that they must not hold large-scale mass activities for 6 months to one year.

Article 45: Where hotels, restaurants, movie theaters, entertainment venues, sports venues, exhibition halls, or other venues that provide mass activities to the public violate safety provisions, causing that venue to have a risk of safety incidents occurring, and where they refuse to make the corrections after being ordered to do so by the public security organs, their directly responsible managers and other directly responsible personnel are to be detained up to 5 days, and where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained between 5 and 10 days.

Article 46: Those violating relevant laws and regulations on airspace by flying civil aviation drones or aviation sports devices or releasing unmanned free-flying or tethered balloons, or other airborne objects, where the circumstances are more serious, are to be detained between 5 and 10 days.

Those who fly or release the items provided for in the preceding paragraph who illegally cross borders (boundaries) are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days.

Section 3: Acts violating rights in persons and property, and their penalties

Article 47: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days and concurrently fined between 1,000 and 2,000 RMB; and if the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days and concurrently fined up to 1,000 RMB:

- (1) organizing, coercing, or luring persons who have not attained the age of 16 or who are disabled to give terrifying or cruel performances;
- (2) forcing others to work by means of violence, threats, or other means;
- (3) illegally restricting others' physical liberty, illegally breaking into others' houses, or illegally searching others' bodies.

Article 48: Those who organize or coerce minors to engage in paid activities such as accompaniment in drinking or singing, in business venues not suitable for minors' activities, are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days, and given a concurrent fine of up to 5,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for up to 5 days or fined up to 5,000 RMB.

Article 49: Those who coerce or lure others to beg, or use others in begging, are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days and may be concurrently fined up to 2,000 RMB.

Those who continually pester, aggressively beg, or beg by other means irritating to others, are to be detained for up to five days or given a warning.

Article 50: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be detained for up to five days or be fined up to 1,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days and may be concurrently fined up to 1,000 RMB:

- (1) Writing threatening letters or otherwise threatening the physical safety of others;
- (2) Publicly insulting others or concocting facts to defame others;
- (3) Concocting facts to falsely accuse or frame others, seeking to cause others to be criminally pursued or to receive public security administration punishments;
- (4) Threatening, insulting, attacking, or taking revenge against witnesses and their families;
- (5) repeatedly sending obscene, insulting, threatening, or other such information, or employing methods such as harassment, pestering, or stalking, to disrupt the normal lives of others;
- (6) Peeping, secretly photographing, eavesdropping, or spreading others' personal privacy.

In addition to the fines provided for in the preceding paragraph, with the approval of the responsible person for the public security organ, an order may be given to those perpetrating the acts of harassment, pestering, or stalking in item (5) of the preceding paragraph to stop contact with the victim. Those who violate orders to stop contact are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days and may be concurrently fined up to 1,000 RMB.

Article 51: Those who beat others, or intentionally harm others' persons, are to be detained between 5 and 10 days and given a fine of between 500 and 1,000 RMB; where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained up to 5 days or given a fine of up to 1,000 RMB.

Those with any of the following circumstances are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days and concurrently fined between 1,000 and 2,000 RMB:

- (1) a gang beat or harmed others;
- (2) they beat or harmed persons with disabilities, pregnant women, persons under 14 years old, or persons over 70 years old;
- (3) They beat or harmed people several times, or beat or harmed several people one time.

Article 52: Those who molest others are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days; and where the circumstances are serious such as molesting mentally ill persons, persons with intellectual disabilities, or persons under the age of 14, they are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days.

Those who intentionally reveal their naked body or private parts in a public venue are to be given a warning or a fine of up to 500 RMB; where the circumstances are vile, they are to be detained between 5 and 10 days.

Article 53: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be detained for up to five days or given a warning; and where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days, and may be given a concurrent fine of up to 1,000 RMB:

- (1) abusing a family member, where the abused person or their guardian requests that the matter be addressed;
- (2) where persons with guardianship caretaking responsibilities towards minors, the elderly, the ill, persons with disabilities, etc., abuse the persons under their guardianship or care;
- (3) abandoning a person one supports, who cannot look after themselves, .

Article 54: Those who forcibly buy or sell commodities, force others to provide or accept services, are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days and concurrently fined between 3,000 RMB and 5,000 RMB; where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for up to five days or be fined up to 1,000 RMB.

Article 55: Those who incite ethnic hatred or ethnic discrimination, or who post content that is ethnically discriminatory or derogatory in publications or information networks, are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days, and may be given a concurrent fine of up to 3,000 RMB; where the circumstances are more minor, detention of up to 5 days or a fine of up to 3,000 RMB is to be given.

Article 56: Those who violate relevant state provisions by selling or providing personal information to others are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days; and where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for up to 5 days.

Where personal information is stolen or illegally obtained through other means, punishment is to be in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 57: Those who claim under false pretenses, hide, destroy, discard, resell, secretly open or illegally examine others' mail or deliveries are to be given warnings or fined up to 1,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are more serious, detention of between 5 and 10 days is to be given.

Article 58: Those who steal, defraud, forcibly seize, rob, or blackmail are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days or fined up to 2,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days and may be concurrently fined between 1,000 and 2,000 RMB.

Article 59: Those who intentionally destroy public or private property are to be detained for up to five days or be fined up to 1,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days and may be concurrently fined up to 3,000 RMB:

Article 60: Where public security administration is violated by carrying out school bullying through means such as beating, insult, or intimidation, the public security organs shall give public security administration punishments in accordance with this law and the PRC Law on Preventing Juvenile Delinquency, and employ corresponding measures such as corrective education.

Where schools violate laws and regulations by knowing of serious student bullying or other crimes encroaching minor students but not following provisions to report or address it, corrections are to be ordered, and a recommendation is to be made to the relevant department to give sanctions to the directly responsible managers and other directly responsible persons in accordance with law.

Section 4: Acts endangering social management and their penalties

Article 61: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be given a warning or fined up to 500 RMB; where the circumstances are serious, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days and may be concurrently fined up to 1,000 RMB:

- (1) refusing to carry out a decision or order lawfully issued by a people's government in a state of emergency;
- (2) Obstructing the lawful performance of duties by state organ personnel;
- (3) obstructing the passage of vehicles such as fire engines, ambulances, engineering emergency trucks, police cars, or special purpose boats performing the emergency functions described above;
- (4) forcibly breaking through a police cordon, restricted area, or checkpoint established by public security organs.

Where people's police are obstructed from performing their duties in accordance with law, heavier punishments are to be given.

Article 62: Those who impersonate employees of state organs to deceive and defraud are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days and may be concurrently fined up to 1,000 RMB; and if the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days.

Those impersonating military or police personnel to deceive and defraud, are to be given a heavier punishment.

Those who steal or impersonate the identities or names of individuals or organizations, or use other fake identities to deceive and defraud, are to be fined up to 1,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained between 5 and 10 days, and may be concurrently fined up to 1,000 RMB.

Article 63: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days and may be concurrently fined up to 5,000 RMB; and if the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days and may be concurrently fined up to 3,000 RMB:

(1) forging, altering, buying or selling official documents, certificates, testimonial papers or seals of a government organs, people's organizations, enterprises, public institutions or other organization;

(2) leasing or lending forged or altered official documents, certificates or testimonial papers, or seals, of government organs, people's organizations, enterprises, public institution or other organizations, to be used illegally by others;

(3) buying, selling or using forged or altered official documents, certificates or testimonial papers, or seals, of government organs, people's organizations, enterprises, public institution or other organizations;

(4) forging, altering, or scalping train or bus tickets, ship tickets, air tickets, admission tickets for theatrical performances or sports competitions, or other negotiable bills or vouchers; or

(5) forging or altering a vessel's registration certificates, buying, selling, or using a forged or altered vessel registration certificate, or altering the number of a vessel engine.

Article 64: Where, without authorization, a vessel enters or berths in waters or at islands which the State forbids or restricts, the person in charge of the vessel and the responsible parties are to be fined between 1,000 and 2,000 RMB; and if the circumstances are serious, they are to be detained for up to five days and may be concurrently fined up to 2,000 RMB.

Article 65: Any of the following acts are to be punished by detention of between 10 and 15 days, and may be concurrently fined up to 5,000 RMB; where the circumstances are more minor, detention is to be for between 5 and 10 days, or a fine of between 1,000 and 3,000 RMB is to be given:

(1) Violating State regulations by engaging in activities in the name of a social group, foundation, social service organizations, or other social organizations without registering, or continuing to engage in activities after being shut down;

(2) Continuing to conduct activities in the name of social groups, foundations, social service organizations, or other social organizations, that have been lawfully deregistered or had registration certificates revoked;

(3) Conducting business without a permit in a sector where state provisions require a public security organ permit is required.

Where there is the conduct provided for in item (3) of the preceding paragraph, it is to be shut down. Where those that have been shut down commit the violation again within one year, they are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days, and given a concurrent fine of between 3,000 and 5,000 RMB.

Where business operators who have obtained licenses from public security organs violate the relevant State administrative regulations, and the circumstances are serious, the public security organs may revoke their licenses.

Article 66: Those who incite or orchestrate illegal gatherings, protests, or demonstrations and refuse to heed dissuasion, are to be detained between 10 and 15 days.

Article 67: Where those engaged in the hotel business do not register lodger information such as their name, effective Identification type and number, or provide lodging to persons whose identity is unclear or who refuse to register their identification information, the directly responsible managers and other directly responsible personnel are to be fined between 500 and 1,000 RMB, and where the circumstances are more minors, are to be given warnings or fined up to 500 RMB.

Where carrying out the acts in the preceding paragraph obstructs counter-terrorism efforts in violation of the PRC Counter-terrorism Law, punishment is to be in accordance with the provisions of that law.

Where those engaged in the hotel business have any of the following conduct, the directly responsible managers and other directly responsible personnel are to be fined between 1,000 and 3,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are serious, detained for up to 5 days and may be concurrently fined between 3,000 and 5,000 RMB:

(1) not stopping lodgers that they clearly know are violating provisions by bringing dangerous substances into the accommodations;

(2) not reporting to the public security organs when clearly knowing that lodgers are criminal suspects or persons on public security organs' wanted notices;

(3) Not reporting to the public security organs when clearly knowing that lodgers are using the premises to perpetrate criminal activities.

Article 68: Where lessors rent rooms to persons whose identity is unclear or who refuse to register their identity information or do not follow provisions to register the lessee's information such as their name, valid identity document type and number, they are to be given a fine of between 500 and 1,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be given warnings or a fine of up to 500 RMB.

Where lessors know that lessees are using the rented premises to carry out criminal activities, and do not report it to the public security organs, they are to be fined between

1,000 and 3,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are serious, they are to be detained for up to 5 days and may be concurrently fined between 3,000 and 5,000 RMB.

Article 69: Where entertainment venues or the operators of businesses selling seals, repairing motor vehicles, or recycling junk vehicles violate legal provisions requiring them to register information by not registering the information, a warning is to be given; and where they refuse to make corrections or cause consequences, the directly responsible managers or other directly responsible personnel are to be detained for up to 5 days or fined up to 3,000 RMB.

Article 70: Those who illegally install, use or provide devices for eavesdropping, and spying are to be detained for up to 5 days or fined between 1,000 and 3,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained between 5 and 10 days, and concurrently fined between 3,000 and 5,000 RMB.

Article 71: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be fined between 1,000 and 3,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are serious, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days and concurrently fined between 1,000 and 3,000 RMB:

- (1) where employees of pawnshops fail to examine the relevant certificates or fail to perform the registration formalities for pawned items, or violate relevant state provisions by failing to report to the public security organs when clearly knowing that the persons pawning are suspected of breaking the law or committing crimes, or that the article is stolen;
- (2) Violating State regulations by purchasing worn-out equipment specially used for railways, oilfields, power supply, telecommunications, mineral mines, water conservancy, surveying or urban public facilities;
- (3) purchasing goods that are stolen or suspected of being stolen, that public security organs have circulated a search announcement for;
- (4) the purchase of other articles which is prohibited by the State.

Article 72: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be detained between 5 and 10 days, and may be given a concurrent fine of up to 1,000 RMB; where the circumstances are more minor, a warning or fine of up to 1,000 RMB is to be given;

- (1) hiding, transferring, selling off, using without authorization, or destroying assets that have been lawfully seized, sealed, frozen, withheld or registered in advance, by administrative law-enforcement organs;
- (2) forging, concealing, or destroying evidence, or providing false testimony or reporting false information about a case, impacting administrative law-enforcement organs' handling of the case in accordance with law;
- (3) harboring, transferring or selling goods that one knows to be stolen, for another person;
- (4) Where a criminal who has lawfully been placed under controlled release or been deprived of political rights, or has a suspended sentence or is temporarily serving their sentence outside of prison, or a person lawfully subjected to compulsory criminal measures, has conduct in violation of laws, administrative regulations or of the regulations of the relevant departments under the State Council on supervision and control;

Article 73: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be given a warning or fined up to 1,000 RMB; where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days and may be concurrently fined up to 1,000 yuan:

(1) violating injunction or professional restriction decisions in a people's court's criminal judgment;

(2) Refusing to enforce written warnings for the prohibition of domestic violence or prohibition on sexual harassment that are issued by the public security organs in accordance with the PRC Domestic Violence Law and the PRC Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Women,

(3) Violating protective measures employed by supervision organs during supervision work or by judicial organs during criminal proceedings in accordance with law, prohibiting contact with witnesses, forensic evaluators, or victims.

Article 74: Where a violator detained in accordance with law absconds, they are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days; and where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days.

Article 75: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be given a warning or fined up to 500 RMB; where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days and be concurrently fined between 500 and to 1,000 yuan:

(1) Scratching, smearing or intentionally damaging state-protected cultural relics, scenic spots or historic sites by other means;

(2) Violating State provisions by conducting activities such as blasting, drilling, and excavation in the vicinity of State-protected historic and cultural sites, threatening the safety of cultural relics.

Article 76: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be fined between 1,000 and 2,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are serious, they are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days and may be concurrently fined up to 2,000 RMB:

(1) driving another person's motor vehicle without permission; or

(2) driving another person's aircraft or motorboat without obtaining a driver's license or without permission.

Article 77: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days; and where the circumstances are serious, they are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days and may be concurrently fined up to 2,000 RMB:

(1) intentionally destroying or defacing others' graves, or damaging or discarding others' remains or ashes;

(2) placing a corpse in a public place, or disturbing another person's normal life or work order due to the placing of a corpse and refusing to heed dissuasion.

Article 78: Those selling or soliciting sex are to be detained between 10 and 15 days, and may be concurrently fined up to 5,000 RMB; where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for up to 5 days or fined up to 1,000 RMB.

Those who solicit customers for sex in a public place are to be detained for up to five days or be fined up to 1,000 RMB.

Article 79: Those who entice, accommodate, or make introductions for others to engage in prostitution are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days and may be concurrently fined up to 5,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for up to five days or fined between 1,000 and 2,000 RMB.

Article 80: Those who produce, transport, reproduce, sell, or rent obscene materials such as books, periodicals, pictures, movies, and audio-video products, or who use information networks, telephones or other communications tools to disseminate obscene information, are to be detained between 10 days and 15 days and may be concurrently fined up to 5,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for up to five days or be fined between 1,000 and 3,000 RMB.

Where the obscene items or information provided for in the preceding paragraph involves minors, a heavier punishment is to be given.

Article 81: Those who commit any of the following acts are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days and concurrently fined between 1,000 and 2,000 RMB:

- (1) organizing the broadcast of obscene audio or video;
- (2) organizing or conducting obscene performances; or
- (3) Participating in licentious group activities.

Those who provide conditions to others while clearly knowing that they are engaged in the activities specified in the preceding paragraph are to be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Where minors are organized to engage in the activities provided for in the first paragraph, a heavier punishment is to be given.

Article 82: Those who, for the purpose of making profits, provide conditions for gambling or participate in gambling for higher stakes, are to be detained for up to 5 days or be fined up to 1,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are serious, they are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days and given a concurrent fine of between 1,000 and 5,000 RMB.

Article 83: Any of the following acts are punished by detention of between 10 and 15 days, and may be concurrently fined up to 5,000 RMB; where the circumstances are more minor, they may be detained for up to 5 days or fined up to 1,000 RMB:

- (1) illegally cultivating up to 500 opium poppies or small amounts of other plant precursors of drugs;
- (2) illegally buying, selling, transporting, carrying or possessing small amounts of the seeds or seedlings of the plant precursors of drugs, such as opium poppies, which have not been inactivated;
- (3) illegally transporting, buying, selling, storing or using a small amount of opium poppy shells.

Those who commit the acts specified in item (1), but uproot the plants of their own accord before they are matured, are not to be punished.

Article 84: Any of the following acts are punished by detention of between 10 and 15 days, and may be concurrently fined up to 3,000 RMB; where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for up to 5 days or fined up to 1,000 RMB:

(1) illegally possessing less than 200 grams of opium or heroin, less than 10 grams of methamphetamine, or other small amounts of drugs;

(2) providing others with drugs;

(3) ingesting or injecting drugs.

(4) Coercing or tricking medical personnel to give prescriptions for narcotics or psychotropics.

Where people are gathered or organized for the ingestion or injection of drugs, the principals and organizers are to be given a heavier punishment in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Where drugs are ingested or injected, an order may be concurrently given that they must not enter into entertainment venues or have unauthorized contact with persons involved with drug crimes or violations for six months to one year. Those who violate the provisions are to be detained for up to five days or be fined up to 1,000 RMB.

Article 85: Those who induce, instigate, trick, or coerce others into ingesting or injecting drugs are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days, and concurrently fined between 1,000 and 5,000 RMB.

Those who shelter others ingesting or injecting drugs, or make introductions for sale of drugs, are to be detained between 10 and 15 days, and may be concurrently fined up to 3,000 RMB; where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for up to 5 days or fined up to 1,000 RMB:

Article 86: Those who violate state provisions by illegally producing, trading in, purchasing, or transporting raw materials or reagents used for making drugs are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days; and where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days.

Article 87: Where personnel of units such as those in the hotel industry, food services industry, culture and entertainment industry, or rental car industries alert the violators or criminals when the public security organs investigate and address activities such as drug use, gambling, prostitution, or solicitation, or otherwise provide conditions for these activities, they are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days; and where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for up to 5 days or fined between 1,000 and 2,000 RMB.

Article 88: Where laws and regulations related to the prevention of noise pollution are violated by the production of noise, and it cannot be stopped through dissuasion, mediation, or handling in accordance with law by basic level mass autonomous organization, property owners' committees, property services personnel, or relevant departments, and it

continues to disturb other's normal lives, work, and studies, up to five days detention or a fine of 1,000 RMB is to be given; and where the circumstances are serious, they are to be detained between 5 and 10 days and a concurrent fine of up to 1,000 RMB may be given.

Article 89: Those who raise animals, disrupting the normal lives of others, are to be given warnings; and where they do not make corrections after the warning, or allow the animals to intimidate others, they are to be given a fine of up to 1,000 RMB.

Where laws, regulations, or rules are violated by selling or raising dangerous animals such as fierce dogs, a warning is to be given; where corrections are not made after the warning or the animals are made to harm others, up to 5 days detention or a fine of up to 1,000 RMB is to be given; and where the circumstances are more serious, detention is to be between 5 and 10 days.

Where safety measures are not taken for animals, or they are made to harm others, a fine of up to 1,000 RMB is to be given; where the circumstances are serious, they are to be detained between 5 and 10 days.

Where animals are driven so as to hurt others, it is to be punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of this Law.

Chapter IV: Punishment Procedures

Section 1: Investigation

Article 90: Public security organs shall immediately open a case and conduct an investigation of reports, accusations, information, or voluntarily surrenders by violators of public security administration, as well as cases of public security administration violations transferred by other state organs; and where they find it is not a violation of public security administration, they shall inform the reporter, accuser or informant, or the persons who surrendered themselves, and explain the reasons.

Article 91: Public security organs and their people's police shall investigate public security cases in accordance with law. It is strictly prohibited to use torture to extract confessions or to employ threats, enticement, trickery, or other illegal means to collect evidence.

Evidence collected by illegal means must not be the basis for punishment.

Article 92: Public security organs handling public security cases have the right to gather or collect evidence from relevant units or individuals. Relevant units and individuals shall truthfully provide evidence.

When public security organs gather or collect evidence from relevant units or individuals, they shall inform them that evidence must be truthfully provided, and of the legal responsibility that shall be borne for fabricating, concealing, or destroying evidence or for providing false testimony.

Article 93: Evidence materials such as physical evidence, documentary evidence, Audivisual evidence, and electronic data that was already lawfully gathered during the course of handling criminal cases, or by other law enforcement and case-handling organs before a case was transferred, may be used as evidence in public security administration cases.

Article 94: When public security organs and their people's police handle public security cases, they shall preserve confidentiality where it touches upon State secrets, commercial secrets, individual privacy, or personal information.

Article 95: Where in the course of handling a public security case, people's police encounter any of the following circumstances, they shall be recused; and the person who violated public security administration, the victims or their legally-designated representatives also have the right to request their recusal:

- (1) is a party or a close relative of a party in the case;
- (2) they, or close family members, have an interest in the case;
- (3) Has other connections with the case that might influence the fair disposition of the case.

The recusal of people's police is to be decided on by the public security organs to which they belong, and the recusal of the responsible party at a public security organ is to be decided on by the public security organ at the level above.

Article 96: Where it is necessary to summon violators of the administration of public security to undergo investigation, it is to be upon to approval of the responsible party of the public security organ's case-handling department, and a written summons is to be used. Persons violating the administration of public security who are discovered on the spot, may be summoned orally upon the people's police presenting their identification, but this shall be noted in the record of questioning.

Public security organs shall notify persons being summoned of the reasons for and the basis of the summons. Persons who refuse to accept a summons without legitimate reasons, or who evade a summons, may compulsorily be summoned upon approval by the responsible party for the public security organs' case-handling department.

Article 97: After a violator of public security administration has been summoned, the public security organ shall promptly question and screen them, and the questioning and screening must not exceed 8 hours; where large numbers of people are involved in the case or the identity of the violators is not clear, the questioning and screening must not exceed 12 hours, and where the circumstances are complicated and this Law provides that a punishment of administrative detention might be applied, the time for the questioning and screening must not exceed 24 hours. The entire process of questioning public security administration violators in law enforcement and case-handling venues shall be recorded.

Public security organs shall promptly notify the family of the persons being summoned of the reasons and location for the summons.

During the questioning and screening, the public security organs shall ensure the public security administration violators' legitimate demands such as for food, water, and necessary rest time.

Article 98: The written record of questioning shall be checked by the person being questioned; and if they do not have the ability to read, the written record shall be read out to them. Where there are omissions or errors in the record, the person being questioned may propose supplements or corrections. After the person being questioned confirms that

the written record is free of error, they shall sign or affix a seal or fingerprint to it, and the people's police who questioned them shall sign the record as well.

Where the person being questioned requests to provide written materials on the issues for interrogation, it shall be permitted; and when necessary, the people's police may also request that the person being questioned write out materials themselves.

When questioning public security administration violators who are under the age of 18, their parents or other guardians shall be contacted to appear, and where their parents or other guardians cannot appear, other appropriate adults such as family members or representatives from their school, unit, basic level organization for their place of residence, or child welfare organization, may also be notified to appear in court, and such circumstances shall be recorded in the case file. Where there is truly no way to notify them, or they do not appear after being notified, this shall be noted in the record.

Article 99: People's police questioning victims or other witnesses, may do so at the scene, or may also do so at their unit, residence, or other locations; when necessary, they may also be notified to come to the public security organ and provide testimony.

When people's police question victim or other witnesses outside of the public security organs, they shall present their police identification.

The provisions of Article 98 of this Law also apply when questioning victims and other witnesses.

Article 100: Where public security administration violators, victims, or other witnesses are in other areas, public security organs may entrust the public security organs for that area to conduct questioning on their behalf, and may also conduct the questioning remotely through the public security organs' video system.

In remote video questioning, the record of questioning shall be read aloud to the person being questioned, and after they confirm that the record is error-free, the questioning police shall note this in the record. A simultaneous audio or visual recording shall be made of the entire process of the questioning and read out.

Article 101: Where questioning violators of public security administration, victims, or other witnesses who are deaf and mute, assistance shall be provided by persons who have a good command of sign language or other communication methods, and this is to be noted in the record.

Where questioning violators of public security administration, victims, or other witnesses who are not familiar with the spoken or written language in common use in the place of questioning, interpreters shall be provided, and this is to be noted in the record.

Article 102: Where it is necessary to inspect the person of the perpetrator or victim, of a violation of public security administration, collect their image, fingerprints, or biological samples such as blood or urine in order to verify the case facts or determine their characteristics, injuries, or physiological states, it is to be conducted upon approval of the person responsible for the public security organ's case-handling department. Information or samples that have already been taken or collected must not be taken or collected again.

Where victims' information or samples are obtained or collected, their consent or that of their guardian shall be obtained.

Article 103: Public security organs may conduct searches of venues related to violations of public security administration, or violators' persons and items. When inspecting, there must not be less than two police, and they shall present their police identification.

Where inspections are conducted of venues, it is to be upon the approval of the responsible person for a public security organ of a people's government at the county level or above, and a people's police identification is to be presented; where it is truly necessary to conduct inspections immediately, the people's police may conduct the inspection on site after presenting people's police identification, and shall make a recording of the entire process. An inspection document issued by a public security organ at the county level or above when inspecting citizen's residences.

Inspections of women's persons shall be conducted by female personnel or doctors.

Article 104: An inspection record shall be made on the circumstances of inspections, and the inspectors, subject of the inspection, and authenticating witnesses, are to sign it, affix their seals, or leave a fingerprint; where the subject of the inspection is not at the scene, or where they or witnesses refuse to sign, the people's police shall note this in the record.

Article 105: Public security organs handling public security cases may seize items that are related to the case and need to be used as evidence; and where assets are lawfully possessed by victims or third parties in good faith, they must not be seized and shall be registered. but the items among these that are related to the case and need to be evaluated may be seized, and the seizure lifted immediately after the evaluation. Items that are not related to the case must not be seized.

Items that are sealed shall be clearly inventoried and listed in duplicate at the scene in collaboration with witnesses or the person in possession of the items that are being seized and sealed; and the investigators, witnesses, and person holding the items shall sign and seal the list, with one copy being given to the person in possession of the items and one copy being placed in the file for future reference.

Before seizures are carried out, they shall be reported for approval to the responsible person for public security organs; where seizures are carried out on site due to urgent circumstances or because the value of the items is not great, the people's police shall promptly report to the person responsible for their public security organ and then supplement the formalities. Where the responsible party for public security organs finds there shall not be a seizure, it shall be immediately lifted. A simultaneous audiovisual recording shall be made of the full course of seizures conducted at the scene.

Seized items shall be preserved properly and must not be used for other purposes, and items unsuitable for long-term storage are to be handled in accordance with relevant provisions. Items which, upon investigation, are found to be unrelated to the case, or to be the property of the victims or others, shall be immediately returned after they are registered; where, at the expiration of six months, nobody has laid claim to such property or there is no way of identifying the owners, the items shall be publicly sold at auction or be disposed of

in accordance with the relevant State provisions, and the proceeds therefrom shall be handed over to the national treasury.

Article 106: Where it is necessary to solve the specialized issues in dispute in a case in order to find out the truth of the case, persons with special knowledge shall be appointed or hired to make an evaluation; and after the evaluation, the experts shall write out their opinions and sign their names.

Article 107: In order to find out the truth of the case, the people's police may have public security administration violators, victims, and other witnesses identify venues or items related to the case, and may also have the public security administration violators identify other violators.

A record shall be made of the identification, and the police and those making identifications are to sign it, affix their seals, or leave a fingerprint.

Article 108: When people's police carry out investigation and collection of evidence efforts, such as questioning, identifications, inquests, or implementation of administrative compulsory measures, they must have at least 2 police.

Public security organs conducting questioning, seizures, identifications, or mediations at regularly set up and strictly administered law-enforcement case-handling sites, may have a single officer do so.

Where a single people's police officer conducts questioning, seizures, identifications, or mediation in accordance with the preceding paragraph, a simultaneous audio or visual recording of the entire process shall be made. Where a simultaneous audio or visual recording of the entire process is not made as provided, or where the av materials are destroyed or lost, the related evidence must not be the basis for punishment.

Section 2: Decisions

Article 109: Public security administration punishments are to be decided upon by the public security organs of people's governments at the county level or above; police substations may make decisions on warnings and fines of up to 1,000 RMB.

Article 110: With regard to persons who were under compulsory measures restricting their freedom before the decision on a punishment of administrative detention is made, the period for administrative detention is offset by the time under compulsory measures. One day of restricted personal liberty shall be offset against one day of administrative detention.

Article 111: In investigating and handling public security cases, where there is no statement made by the offender, but there is other evidence that can prove the facts of the case, the public security organs may make a public security administration punishment decision. However, where there are only statements made by the offender but no other evidence to prove the facts, a public security administration punishment cannot be made.

Article 112: Before making public security administrative punishment decisions, the public security organs shall inform violators of the administration of public security of the content and facts, reasons and basis for the proposed punishments, as well as of the rights they enjoy in accordance with law.

Violators of the administration of public security have the right to make statements and to defend themselves. The public security organs must fully hear their opinions and shall review the facts, reasoning and evidence they put forth; and where the facts, reasoning and evidence put forth by the violator of the administration of public security are sustained, the public security organs shall accept them.

Where public security administration violators are not yet 18 years old, the parents or other guardians of the minor shall also be notified in accordance with the preceding two paragraphs, and their opinions shall be fully heard.

The public security organs shall not impose a heavier punishment on public security administration violators because the person has made his statements or defended himself.

Article 113: After the investigation into public security cases is concluded, the public security organs shall make a decision based on the case situation, as follows:

- (1) Where there is truly unlawful conduct for which public security administration punishments shall be imposed in accordance with law, a punishment decision is to be made in light of the seriousness and specific circumstances;
- (2) Where no punishment is to be imposed in accordance with law, or the facts about the unlawful acts are not established, a decision to not punish is to be made;
- (3) Where the unlawful acts are suspected of being crimes, the case is to be transferred to a competent organ to pursue criminal responsibility in accordance with law.
- (4) Where it is discovered that there are other violations by a violator of public security administration, notify or transfer the case to the relevant organs at the same time that a punishment is given.

The responsible persons of the public security organs shall collectively discuss and decide upon the imposition of public security administration punishments for complex or major violations.

Article 114: In any of the following circumstances, before the responsible person for a public security organ makes a public security administration punishment decision, a legal review shall be conducted by the personnel who conduct legal reviews of public security administration punishment decisions; and where a review was not conducted or the review was not passed, the decision must not be made:

- (1) It involves major public interests;
- (2) It is directly connected to major rights and interests of parties or third parties, and following hearing procedures;
- (3) The circumstances of the case are challenging and complex and involve many legal relationships.

Personnel of public security organs who are taking on a legal review of public security administration punishment decisions for the first time shall obtain legal professional credentials through the National Unified Legal Professional's Qualification Exam.

Article 115: Where public security organs make a public security administration punishment decision, they shall draft a written document. In the written decision document, the following content shall clearly be indicated:

- (1) the name, sex, and age of the person being punished, the type and number of their identity documents, and their residence;
- (2) facts and evidence of the unlawful acts committed;
- (3) types and basis of the punishments;
- (4) enforcement methods and time periods for the punishments;
- (5) channels and time limits for making an application for administrative reconsideration or for bringing an administrative lawsuit where a person is dissatisfied with the punishment decision; and
- (6) the name of the public security organ making the punishment decision and the date on which it was made.

The seal of the public security organ that makes the punishment decision shall be affixed to the written decision.

Article 116: Public security organs shall read out the written public security administration punishment decision to the person being punished, and hand it over to them on-site; where there is no way of reading it out to them on the spot, the written decision shall be served on the person within 2 days. Where a punishment decision for administrative detention is made, the family members of the person being punished shall be notified without delay.

Where there are victims, the public security organs shall send the written decision to the victims.

Article 117: Before making public security administration punishment decisions of revoking permits or giving fines of more than 4,000 RMB, and before employing measures to suspend operations for rectification, the public security organs shall inform the public security administration violators that they have the right to request that a hearing be held; and where they request a hearing, the public security organs shall promptly hold the hearing in accordance with law.

For minors who might be administratively detained in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 23 of this Law, the public security organs shall notify the minor and their guardians that they have the right to request a hearing; and where minors and their guardians request a hearing, the public security organs shall promptly hold a hearing in accordance with law. Hearings in minors' cases are not to be held publicly.

In cases other than those provided for in the preceding two paragraphs, where the case circumstances are complex, or there is a major social impact; and the violators requests a hearing, and the public security organs find that it is necessary, they shall promptly organize a hearing.

The public security organ shall not impose a heavier punishment on the person who commits a violation of public security administration because they requested a hearing.

Article 118: The period of time for the public security organ to handle public security cases must not exceed 30 days from the date they open the case; and where it is a major and complicated case, the period of time may be extended for another 30 days upon approval by the public security organ at the next higher level. Extensions are limited to two times. Where cases handled by public security police substations require extensions, the public security organs to which they belong is to approve it.

The time for making evaluations or hearings in order to find out the facts about a case is not counted into the period of time for handling public security cases.

Article 119: Where the facts about violations of public security administration are clear and the evidence is irrefutable, and where a warning or a fine of up to 500 RMB is to be given, the public security administration punishment decision may be made at the scene.

Article 120: Where public security administrative punishment decisions are made at the scene, the people's police shall present their police identification to violators of the administration of public security, and fill out a written punishment decision. The written punishment decision shall be handed over to the person punished at the scene; and where there are victims in the case, the written decision shall be sent to them.

The written punishment decision provided for in the preceding paragraph shall clearly indicate the name of the persons being punished, the unlawful conduct, the basis for the punishment, the amount of fines the date, place, and the name the public security organ, and it is to be signed by, or affixed with the seal of, the people's police who handle the case.

Where punishments are given at the scene and the person being punished has no objections to the content of the proposed public security administration punishment and the facts, reasoning, and basis, a single people's police officer may make the public security administration punishment decision and shall make a simultaneous recording of the entire process.

Where the decision on public security administration punishments is made at the scene, the people's policeman who handles the case shall, within 24 hours, report the matter for the record to the public security organ to which they belong.

Article 121: Where the person being punished or the victims are not satisfied with public security administration punishment decisions made in accordance with this law, decisions on the collection or recovery of assets, or restrictive or prohibitive measures that are employed, they may lawfully apply for administrative reconsideration or initiate administrative litigation.

Section 3: Enforcement

Article 122: Persons subject to administrative detention decisions are to be sent to the jail for enforcement by the public security organ that made the decision; when the enforcement period is complete, the jail shall release them from detention on time and give a proof of release.

Where persons who have been given punishments of administrative detention are caught in other areas or have other circumstances that require that administrative detention be

enforced in another location, on approval of the public security organs in charge of the other area's jail, it may be enforced in that other area.

Article 123: Persons on whom fines are imposed shall pay the fine to a designated bank or through an electronic payment system within 15 days from the date they receive the written punishment decision. However, in any of the following circumstances, the people's police may collect the fine on the scene:

(1) where the amount of the fine imposed is up to 200 RMB, and the person punished has no objection to the fine;

(2) Where after the public security organ or the people's police decide to give a fine in accordance with the provisions of this Law, and it is in an remote area, on water, in a place not easily accessible, on a passenger train, or port; the person being punished makes such a proposal because it is really difficult for him to pay the fine to the designated bank or through an electronic payment system;

(3) Where it will be difficult to enforce the punishment unless the fine is collected at the scene because the person punished has no permanent dwelling place in the area.

Article 124: People's police who collect fines at the scene shall, within two days from the date they collect the fine, hand the fine over to the public security organ to which they belong; where a fine is collected at the scene on water or aboard a passenger train, they shall, within two days from the date he arrives at a port or railway station, hand the fine over to the public security organ which he belongs to; and the public security organ shall, within two days from the date it receives the fine, hand the fine over to the designated bank.

Article 125: Where people's police collect a fine at the scene, they shall issue the person being punished a special receipt which is uniformly printed and issued by the finance department of a provincial-level or higher people's government; and where no such voucher is issued, the person being punished has the right to refuse to pay the fine.

Article 126: Where those being punished are dissatisfied with a decision for administrative detention, and apply for administrative reconsiderations or initiate administrative lawsuits, or they encounter situations such as participating in a test for academic advancement, the birth of a child, or the death or illness of a relative, they may apply to the public security organs for deferred enforcement of the administrative detention. Where public security organs believe that suspended enforcement of administrative detention will not create a danger to the society, and after the punished person or his close relatives propose a guarantor who meets the requirements provided for in Article 127 of this Law, or after a guarantee deposit of 200 RMB per day of administrative detention is provided, the administrative detention decision is to have its enforcement suspended.

Where persons currently in administrative detention encounter situations such as participating in a test for academic promotion, the birth of a child, or the illness or death of a close family member, and the detained person or their family applies for their release, the public security organs are to proceed in accordance with the preceding paragraph. The period for which the person is released is not calculated as part of their detention period.

Article 127: Guarantors shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) not be implicated in the case ;
- (2) enjoying political rights, and their physical liberty not being restricted;
- (3) having a regular place of residence and a fixed residence locally; and
- (4) having the capacity to perform the obligations of a guarantor.

Article 128: A guarantor shall guarantee that the person guaranteed will not abscond from the enforcement of administrative detention.

Where guarantors fail to perform their obligations, so that the person guaranteed absconds from the enforcement of administrative detention, fine them up to 3,000 RMB.

Article 129: Where persons on whom an administrative detention decision is imposed escape from the enforcement of administrative detention after payment of a guarantee deposit and suspension of the administrative detention's enforcement or [temporary] release, the guarantee deposit is to be confiscated and handed over to the national treasury, and administrative detention decision is still to be enforced.

Article 130: Where administrative detention decisions are withdrawn, or enforcement of administrative detention begins or is continues after release, the guarantee deposit collected by the public security organ shall be promptly returned to the person who paid it.

Chapter V: Oversight of Enforcement

Article 131: Public security organs and their people's police shall handle public security cases in accordance with law and in a just, strict, and highly efficient manner, and enforce laws with civility; and they must distort the law for private gain, derelict their duties, or abuse their authority.

Article 132: In handling public security cases, public security organs and their people's police are forbidden to beat, abuse, mistreat or humiliate violators of public security administration.

Article 133: In handling public security cases, public security organs and their people's police shall conscientiously accept supervision from society and citizens.

Where public security organs and people's police do not strictly enforce laws in handling public security cases or commit acts in violation of laws or discipline, all units or individuals have the right to report or lodge an accusation before a public security organ, the people's procuratorate or a supervision organ; and the organ that receives such report or accusation shall promptly handle it in accordance with its duties.

Article 134: Where public security organs making a public security administration punishment decision discover that the person being punished is a public employee, and need to be given governmental sanctions in accordance with the PRC Law on Governmental Sanctions for Public Employees, they shall promptly notify the supervision organs and other relevant units in accordance with provisions.

Article 135: When enforcing fines in accordance with law, the public security organ shall, in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws and administrative regulations, separate the decision-making on fines from the collection of fines; and all the fines collected shall

be handed over to the national treasury, and must not be returned or indirectly returned, or linked to financial safeguards.

Article 136: Records of violations of public security administration shall be sealed, and must not be provided or disclosed to any units or individuals, except for where relevant state organs require them to handle cases, or where other relevant units to make inquiries in accordance with state provisions. Units making inquiries in accordance with law shall preserve the confidentiality of the sealed records of violations.

Article 137: Public security organs shall fulfill security management duties for simultaneous audio or visual recording, improve technical measures, and regularly maintain facilities and equipment, to ensure the continuity, stability, and security of the use of recording equipment.

Article 138: Public security organs and their people's police must not use personal information obtained in the course of handling public security cases, or related information and samples obtained or collected in accordance with law, for uses unrelated to public security or investigating crime and must not sell it or provide it to other units or individuals.

Article 139: Where people's police handling public security cases commit any of the following acts, they are to be given sanctions in accordance with law; and where a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility is pursued in accordance with law:

- (1) extortion of confessions by torture, or physically punishing, beating and insulting, maltreating, or humiliating another person;
- (2) exceeding the period of time set for questioning, investigation, and screening, thus restricting physical liberty;
- (3) failing to carry out the system of separating the decision on fines from the collection of fines or failing to hand the fines collected or the property confiscated over to the State Treasury in accordance with the provisions or failing to dispose of such property in accordance with law;
- (4) privately dividing, seizing, misappropriating or intentionally damaging the assets collected, recovered, or seized;
- (5) violating regulations by using or failing to return assets to the victim;
- (6) violating provisions by failing to promptly return guarantee deposits;
- (7) exploiting one's position to accept or receive assets from others or to seek other benefits;
- (8) failing to produce a receipt for a fine collected at the scene or failing to truthfully fill out the amount of a fine;
- (9) failing to dispatch the police to the scene as soon as receiving a request for stopping a violation of public security administration;
- (10) sending covert messages to those who violate the law or commit crimes, while investigating and handling activities against public security administration; or
- (11) leaked work secrets or other information that shall be kept confidential in accordance with law during the handling of public security cases;

(12) using personal information obtained in the course of handling public security administration cases, or physiological identifying information and samples obtained or collected in accordance with law, for uses unrelated to public security or investigating crime, or selling or providing it to other units or individuals;

(13) splicing, deleting, damaging, or losing, simultaneous recordings of the handling of public security administration cases;

(14) other acts of twisting the law for personal gain, dereliction of duties, abuses of power, or failures to perform the legally prescribed duties in accordance with law.

Where in handling public security cases, a public security organ commits any of the acts mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the responsible leaders and other directly responsible personnel are to be sanctioned in accordance with law.

Article 140: Where public security organs and people's police unlawfully exercise their functions and powers and infringe upon the lawful rights and interests of citizens, legal persons, or other organizations, they shall make apologies; and where damages are caused, they shall bear the responsibility for compensation in accordance with law.

Chapter VI: Supplementary Provisions

Article 141: Where other laws have provisions on public security organs giving administrative detention, this law applies for the punishment procedures.

This law applies for the punishment procedures where public security organs carry out punishments in accordance with the PRC Law on the Control of Firearms, the Regulations on the Security Management of Civil-use Explosives, and other laws and administrative regulations directly related to public safety and social order.

Where conduct is subject to administrative detention under articles 32, 34, 46, and 56 of this Law and other laws or administrative regulations concurrently provide for fines, confiscation of unlawful gains, confiscation of illegal assets, or other administrative punishments, the competent departments are to give the corresponding punishments in accordance with law, and where administrative detention is necessary, the public security organs are to address it in accordance with this law.

Article 142: Customs bodies performing public security administration duties at sea exercise the authority provided for public security organs in this law, except as otherwise provided by law.

Article 143: "At least" [more than], "up to" [between] or "within" as used in this Law include those numbers themselves.

Article 144: This Law is to be implemented from 1/1/2026.